the places where the Images of the blew and red parts of the coloured Paper appeared moſt diſtinct. Thoſe places I eaſily knew by the Images of the black Lines which I had made by winding the Silk about the Paper. For the Images of thoſe fine and ſlender Lines (which by reaſon of their blackneſs were like Shadows on the Colours) were confuſed and ſcarce viſible, unleſs when the Colours on either ſide of each Line were terminated moſt diſtinctly. Noting therefore, as diligently as I could, the places where the Images of the red and blew halfs of the coloured Paper appeared moſt diſtinct, I found that where the red half of the Paper appeared diſtinct, the blew half appeared confuſed, ſo that the black Lines drawn upon it could ſcarce be ſeen; and on the contrary where the blew half appeared moſt diſtinct the red half appeared confuſed, ſo that the black Lines upon it were ſcarce viſible. And between the two places where theſe Images appeared diſtinct there was the diſtance of an Inch and a half: the diſtance of the white Paper from the Lens, when the Image of the red half of the coloured Paper appeared moſt diſtinct, being greater by an Inch and an half than the diſtance of the ſame white Paper from the Lens when the Image of the blew half appeared moſt diſtinct. In like Incidences therefore of the blew and red upon the Lens, the blew was refracted more by the Lens than the red, ſo as to converge ſooner by an Inch and an half, and therefore is more refrangible.

Fig. 12. *Illuſtration.* In the Twelfth Figure, DE ſignifies the coloured Paper, DG the blew half, FE the red half, MN the Lens, HJ the white Paper in that place where the red half with its black Lines appeared diſtinct, and *hi* the ſame Paper in that place where the blew half appeared diſtinct. The place *hi* was nearer to the Lens MN than the place HJ by an Inch and an half. *Scholium.*

Scholium. The ſame things ſucceed notwithſtanding that ſome of the Circumſtances be varied: as in the firſt Experiment when the Priſm and Paper are any ways inclined to the Horizon, and in both when coloured Lines are drawn upon very black Paper. But in the Deſcription of theſe Experiments, I have ſet down ſuch Circumſtances by which either the Phænomenon might be rendred more conſpicuous, or a Novice might more eaſily try them, or by which I did try them only. The ſame thing I have often done in the following Experiments: Concerning all which this one Admonition may ſuffice. Now from theſe Experiments it follows not that all the Light of the blew is more Refrangible than all the Light of the red; For both Lights are mixed of Rays differently Refrangible, So that in the red there are ſome Rays not leſs Refrangible than thoſe of the blew, and in the blew there are ſome Rays not more Refrangible than thoſe of the red; But theſe Rays in Proportion to the whole Light are but few, and ſerve to diminiſh the Event of the Experiment, but are not able to deſtroy it. For if the red and blew Colours were more dilute and weak, the diſtance of the Images would be leſs than an Inch and an half; and if they were more intenſe and full, that diſtance would be greater, as will appear hereafter. Theſe Experiments may ſuffice for the Colours of Natural Bodies. For in the Colours made by the Refraction of Priſms this Propoſition will appear by the Experiments which are now to follow in the next Propoſition.